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Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Pamphlet No. 6

THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS OF 1899 (III) AND
1907 (X) FOR THE ADAPTATION TO MARI-
TIME WARFARE OF THE PRINCIPLES
OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION

PUBLISHED BY THE ENDOWMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1915

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Division of International Law

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The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, together with Treaties of Signatures, etc., printed as pamphlets 3 to 20 inclusive, are also published in book form, cloth binding with an index, price one dollar, postpaid.

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Preface

In view of the very great interest at the present time in the Conventions and signed Declarations of the First and Second Hague Conferences, and particularly because of the need of accurate information as to ratifications of and adhesions to the Conventions and Declarations relating to war, the Endowment has prepared a series of pamphlets in order that the public may learn from reliable sources the status of these international agreements and the extent to which the Powers now at war are bound by their provisions.

The first pamphlet of this series (No. 3 of the pamphlet series of the Division of International Law) contains the respective Tables of Signatures, Ratifications, Adhesions and Reservations of the Conventions and Declarations of the two Conferences. The compilation has been made from official sources, and the tables have been certified as accurate by the Department of State of the United States. In all cases the reservations contained in the *procès-verbaux*, but only referred to in the official tables issued by the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, have been translated and printed in full, with the references to the official reports where their texts appear. Without the complete text of a reservation it is impossible to know to what extent a Power is bound by a Convention or Declaration.

The Conventions and Declarations, as the case may be, of the two Conferences, are printed separately in the succeeding numbers of the pamphlets, accompanied by the respective lists of countries which have (a) *ratified*, or (b) *adhered to*, or (c) *signed but not ratified* them, with the date of the particular action taken. Each Convention or Declaration is followed also by the texts of reservations, as indicated above respecting the pamphlet containing the Tables of Signatures, Ratifications, etc. (No. 3). The English translations of the original French texts of the several Conventions, Declarations and Final Acts of the Conferences reproduce the official translations of the Department of State, except that a few obvious misprints, and an occasional mistranslation, have been corrected. Marginal notes have been added to facilitate reference.

Inasmuch as most of the Conventions and Declarations of the Conferences concerning war contain a clause to the effect that they only bind belligerents which have ratified them, and then only if all the belligerents are contracting Powers, there is appended a list of the countries now at war and the dates of the formal declarations or announcements of the existence of a state of war.

It should be noted that the Conventions and Declarations are not binding prior to the deposit of ratifications at The Hague. The mere signature of these conventional agreements may be regarded as the indication of an intention to ratify them, but creates no legal obligation. Adhesion has the effect of ratification. In this relation it is proper to remark that only the formal agreements of the Conferences—such as the Conventions and the signed Declarations—contemplate ratification. The informal agreements—such as the unsigned Declarations, Resolutions, Recommendations, and *Vœux*—are not signed separately. They are contained in the Final Act, which is an official summary of the proceedings of each Conference, and as such is signed.

A word should be said about the additional protocol to the Convention for an International Prize Court. It was not agreed upon at the Second Hague Conference, but was subsequently negotiated in order to remove objections to the Prize Court Convention. The signatures to it are indicated in the last column of the table of signatures of the Second Conference.

The Conventions and Declarations are numbered as in the Final Acts.

The official published proceedings of the First Conference are referred to in the footnotes as *Procès-verbaux*, those of the Second as *Actes et documents*. The full titles of the publications are respectively: (1) *Conférence internationale de la paix. La Haye, 18 mai–29 juillet, 1899. Ministère des affaires étrangères. Nouvelle édition. La Haye. Martinus Nijhoff, 1907*; (2) *Deuxième conférence internationale de la paix. La Haye, 15 juin–18 octobre, 1907. Actes et documents. Ministère des affaires étrangères. La Haye, imprimerie nationale, 1907*.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Director of the Division of International Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 23, 1914.

THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS OF 1899 (III) AND 1907 (X) FOR
THE ADAPTATION TO MARITIME WARFARE OF THE
PRINCIPLES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION

1899

CONVENTION (III) for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864.—Signed at The Hague, July 29, 1899.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; [etc.] :

Alike animated by the desire to diminish, as far as depends on them the evils inseparable from warfare, and wishing with this object to adapt to maritime warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention of the 22d August, 1864, have decided to conclude a convention to this effect :

They have, in consequence, appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit :

[Here follow the names* of plenipotentiaries.]

Who, after communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions :

1907

CONVENTION (X) for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention.—Signed at The Hague, October 18, 1907.*

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; [etc.] :

Animated alike by the desire to diminish, as far as depends on them, the inevitable evils of war ;

And wishing with this object to adapt to maritime warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention of the 6th July, 1906 ;

Have resolved to conclude a Convention *for the purpose of revising the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, relative to this question*, and have appointed the following as their plenipotentiaries :

[Here follow the names of plenipotentiaries.]

Who, after *having deposited* their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions :

Purpose of Convention.

Plenipotentiaries.

*Italics indicate differences between the Conventions of 1899 and 1907.

1899

ARTICLE 1

Immunity to
military hos-
pital ships.

Military hospital ships, that is to say, ships constructed or assigned by States specially and solely for the purpose of assisting the wounded, sick or shipwrecked, and the names of which shall have been communicated to the belligerent Powers at the beginning or during the course of hostilities, and in any case before they are employed, shall be respected and can not be captured while hostilities last.

Status in
neutral ports.

These ships, moreover, are not on the same footing as men-of-war as regards their stay in a neutral port.

ARTICLE 2

Exemption to
private hos-
pital ships.

Hospital ships, equipped wholly or in part at the cost of private individuals or officially recognized relief societies, shall likewise be respected and exempt from capture, provided the belligerent Power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and has notified their names to the hostile Power at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

Certificate
required.

These ships should be furnished with a certificate from the competent authorities, declaring that they have been under their control

1907

ARTICLE 1

Military hospital ships, that is to say, ships constructed or assigned by States specially and solely with a view to assisting the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked, the names of which have been communicated to the belligerent Powers at the commencement or during the course of hostilities, and in any case before they are employed, shall be respected, and can not be captured while hostilities last.

These ships, moreover, are not on the same footing as war-ships as regards their stay in a neutral port.

ARTICLE 2

Hospital ships, equipped wholly or in part at the expense of private individuals or officially recognized relief societies, shall be likewise respected and exempt from capture, if the belligerent Power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and has notified their names to the hostile Power at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

These ships must be provided with a certificate from the competent authorities declaring that the vessels have been under their

1899

while fitting out and on final departure.

ARTICLE 3

Hospital ships, equipped wholly or in part at the cost of private individuals or officially recognized societies of neutral countries, shall be respected and exempt from capture, if the neutral Power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and notified their names to the belligerent Powers at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

ARTICLE 4

The ships mentioned in Articles 1, 2 and 3 shall afford relief and assistance to the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked of the belligerents independently of their nationality.

The Governments engage not to use these ships for any military purpose.

These ships must not in any way hamper the movements of the combatants.

During and after an engagement they will act at their own risk and peril.

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control while fitting out and on final departure.

ARTICLE 3

Hospital ships, equipped wholly or in part at the expense of private individuals or officially recognized societies of neutral countries shall be respected and exempt from capture, on condition *that they are placed under the control of one of the belligerents, with the previous consent of their own Government and with the authorization of the belligerent himself, and that the latter has notified their names to his adversary* at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case, before they are employed.

Hospital ships of neutral countries.

ARTICLE 4

The ships mentioned in Articles 1, 2, and 3 shall afford relief and assistance to the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked of the belligerents without distinction of nationality.

The Governments undertake not to use these ships for any military purpose.

These vessels must in no wise hamper the movements of the combatants.

During and after an engagement they will act at their own risk and peril.

Relief to all belligerents.

Use confined.

Restrictions.

Risks assumed.

1899

Rights of
belligerents.

The belligerents will have the right to control and visit them; they can refuse to help them, order them off, make them take a certain course, and put a commissioner on board; they can even detain them, if important circumstances require it.

Log entries.

As far as possible the belligerents shall inscribe in the sailing papers of the hospital ships the orders they give them.

ARTICLE 5

Distinguishing
colors to be used.

The military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of green about a meter and a half in breadth.

The ships mentioned in Articles 2 and 3 shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of red about a meter and a half in breadth.

Boats, etc.

The boats of the ships above mentioned, as also small craft which may be used for hospital work, shall be distinguished by similar painting.

Flags.

All hospital ships shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross provided by the Geneva Convention.

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The belligerents shall have the right to control and search them; they can refuse to help them, order them off, make them take a certain course, and put a commissioner on board; they can even detain them, if important circumstances require it.

As far as possible, the belligerents shall enter in the log of the hospital ships the orders which they give them.

ARTICLE 5

Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of green about a meter and a half in breadth.

The ships mentioned in Articles 2 and 3 shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of red about a meter and a half in breadth.

The boats of the ships above mentioned, as also small craft which may be used for hospital work, shall be distinguished by similar painting.

All hospital ships shall make themselves known by hoisting, with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross provided by the Geneva Convention, *and further, if they belong to a neutral State, by flying at the mainmast the national flag of the belligerent*

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under whose control they are placed.

Hospital ships which, in the terms of Article 4, are detained by the enemy must haul down the national flag of the belligerent to whom they belong.

Ships detained.

The ships and boats above mentioned which wish to ensure by night the freedom from interference to which they are entitled, must, subject to the assent of the belligerent they are accompanying, take the necessary measures to render their special painting sufficiently plain.

Protection at night.

ARTICLE 6

The distinguishing signs referred to in Article 5, can only be used, whether in time of peace or war, for protecting or indicating the ships therein mentioned.

Use of distinguishing signs restricted.

ARTICLE 7

In the case of a fight on board a war-ship, the sick wards shall be respected and spared as far as possible.

Sick wards on war-ships.

The said sick wards and the matériel belonging to them remain subject to the laws of war; they can not, however, be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally intended, so long as they are required for the sick and wounded.

Use of matériel, etc.

Military
necessities.

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The commander, however, into whose power they have fallen may apply them to other purposes, if the military situation requires it, after seeing that the sick and wounded on board are properly provided for.

ARTICLE 8

Hospital ships and sick wards of vessels are no longer entitled to protection if they are employed for the purpose of injuring the enemy.

The fact of the staff of the said ships and sick wards being armed for maintaining order and for defending the sick and wounded, and the presence of wireless telegraphy apparatus on board, is not a sufficient reason for withdrawing protection.

Withdrawal
of protection.

Permissive
use of arms, etc.

ARTICLE 6

Neutral merchantmen, yachts, or vessels, having, or taking on board, sick, wounded, or shipwrecked of the belligerents, can not be captured for so doing, but they are liable to capture for any violation of neutrality they may have committed.

Care on
neutral ships.

Protection
accorded.

ARTICLE 9

Belligerents may appeal to the charity of the commanders of neutral merchant ships, yachts, or boats to take on board and tend the sick and wounded.

Vessels responding to this appeal, and also vessels which have of their own accord rescued sick, wounded, or shipwrecked men, shall enjoy special protection and certain immunities. In no case can they be captured for having such persons on board, but, apart

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ARTICLE 7

The religious, medical, or hospital staff of any captured ship is inviolable, and its members can not be made prisoners of war. On leaving the ship they take with them the objects and surgical instruments which are their own private property.

This staff shall continue to discharge its duties while necessary, and can afterwards leave when the commander-in-chief considers it possible.

The belligerents must guarantee to the staff that has fallen into their hands the enjoyment of their salaries intact.

ARTICLE 8

Sailors and soldiers who are taken on board when sick or wounded, to whatever nation they belong, shall be protected and looked after by the captors.

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from special undertakings that have been made to them, they remain liable to capture for any violations of neutrality they may have committed.

ARTICLE 10

The religious, medical, and hospital staff of any captured ship is inviolable, and its members can not be made prisoners of war. On leaving the ship they take away with them the objects and surgical instruments which are their own private property.

This staff shall continue to discharge its duties while necessary, and can afterwards leave, when the commander-in-chief considers it possible.

The belligerents must guarantee to the said staff, when it has fallen into their hands, *the same allowances and pay which are given to the staff of corresponding rank in their own navy.*

Immunity
of medical,
etc., staff.

Performance
of duties.

Pay and
allowances.

ARTICLE 11

Sailors and soldiers on board, when sick or wounded, as well as other persons officially attached to fleets or armies, whatever their nationality, shall be respected and tended by the captors.

Care of dis-
abled prisoners.

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Transfer of
sick, etc.,
to war-ships.

Care of sick,
etc., on neutral
war-ships.

Disposition of
captured sick,
etc., belligerents.

The shipwrecked, wounded, or sick of one of the belligerents who fall into the hands of the other, are prisoners of war. The captor must decide, according to circumstances, if it is best to keep them or send them to a port of his own country, to a neutral port, or even to a hostile port. In the last case, prisoners thus repatriated can not serve as long as the war lasts.

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ARTICLE 12

Any war-ship belonging to a belligerent may demand that sick, wounded, or shipwrecked men on board military hospital ships, hospital ships belonging to relief societies or to private individuals, merchant ships, yachts, or boats, whatever the nationality of these vessels, should be handed over.

ARTICLE 13

If sick, wounded, or shipwrecked persons are taken on board a neutral war-ship, every possible precaution must be taken that they do not again take part in the operations of the war.

ARTICLE 9

ARTICLE 14

The shipwrecked, wounded, or sick of one of the belligerents who fall into the power of the other belligerent are prisoners of war. The captor must decide, according to circumstances, whether to keep them, send them to a port of his own country, to a neutral port, or even to an enemy port. In this last case, prisoners thus repatriated can not serve again while the war lasts.

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ARTICLE 10¹

[The shipwrecked, wounded, or sick, who are landed at a neutral port with the consent of the local authorities, must, failing a contrary arrangement between the neutral State and the belligerents, be guarded by the neutral State, so that they can not again take part in the military operations.]

The expenses of tending them in hospital and internment shall be borne by the State to which the shipwrecked, wounded, or sick belong.]

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ARTICLE 15²

The shipwrecked, sick, or wounded, who are landed at a neutral port with the consent of the local authorities, must, unless an arrangement is made to the contrary between the neutral State and the belligerent States, be guarded by the neutral State so as to prevent them again taking part in the operations of the war.

The expenses of tending them in hospital and internment shall be borne by the State to which the shipwrecked, sick, or wounded persons belong.

Care in neutral ports.

Expenses.

ARTICLE 16

After every engagement, the two belligerents, so far as military interests permit, shall take steps to look for the shipwrecked, sick, and wounded, and to protect them, as well as the dead, against pillage and ill-treatment.

They shall see that the burial, whether by land or sea, or cremation of the dead shall be preceded by a careful examination of the corpse.

Protection against pillage, etc.

Burials.

ARTICLE 17

Each belligerent shall send, as early as possible, to the authorities

Identification of dead, etc.

¹This article was excluded. See *post*, p. 17, under Reservations.

²In the original French this article is identical with the excluded Article 10 of the 1899 Convention.

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Record of
captures, etc.

Objects of
personal use, etc.

ARTICLE 11

Powers bound.

The rules contained in the above articles are binding only on the contracting Powers, in case of war between two or more of them.

The said rules shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between the contracting Powers, one of the belligerents is joined by a non-contracting Power.

Duties of fleet
commanders.

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of their country, navy, or army the military marks or documents of identity found on the dead and the description of the sick and wounded picked up by him.

The belligerents shall keep each other informed as to internments and transfers as well as to the admissions into hospitals and deaths which have occurred among the sick and wounded in their hands. They shall collect all the objects of personal use, valuables, letters, etc., which are found in the captured ships, or which have been left by the sick or wounded who died in hospital, in order to have them forwarded to the persons concerned by the authorities of their own country.

ARTICLE 18

The provisions of the present Convention do not apply except between contracting Powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention.

ARTICLE 19

The commanders-in-chief of the belligerent fleets must see that the above articles are properly carried

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out; they will have also to see to cases not covered thereby, in accordance with the instructions of their respective Governments and in conformity with the general principles of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 20

The signatory Powers shall take the necessary measures for bringing the provisions of the present Convention to the knowledge of their naval forces, and especially of the members entitled thereunder to immunity, and for making them known to the public.

Promulgation
of provisions.

ARTICLE 21

The signatory Powers likewise undertake to enact or to propose to their legislatures, if their criminal laws are inadequate, the measures necessary for checking in time of war individual acts of pillage and ill-treatment in respect to the sick and wounded in the fleet, as well as for punishing, as an unjustifiable adoption of naval or military marks, the unauthorized use of the distinctive marks mentioned in Article 5 by vessels not protected by the present Convention.

Legislation to
be recommended.

They will communicate to each other, through the Netherland Government, the enactments for

Communication
of laws enacted.

1899

Application only
to forces
on board ship.

ARTICLE 12

Ratification.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

Deposit at
The Hague.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

Communication
to other Powers.

On the receipt of each ratification a procès-verbal shall be drawn up, a copy of which, duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to all the contracting Powers.

1907

preventing such acts at the latest within five years of the ratification of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 22

In the case of operations of war between the land and sea forces of belligerents, the provisions of the present Convention do not apply except between the forces actually on board ship.

ARTICLE 23

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a procès-verbal signed by the representatives of the Powers taking part therein and by the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherland Government and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A certified copy of the procès-verbal relative to the first deposit of ratifications, of the notifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as of the instruments of ratification, shall be at once sent by the Netherland Government through the diplo-

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ARTICLE 13

The non-signatory Powers who accepted the Geneva Convention of the 22d August, 1864, are allowed to adhere to the present Convention.

For this purpose they must make their adhesion known to the contracting Powers by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherland Government, and by it communicated to all the other contracting Powers.

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matic channel to the Powers invited to the Second Peace Conference, as well as to the other powers which have adhered to the Convention. In the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph the said Government shall inform them at the same time of the date on which it received the notification.

ARTICLE 24

Non-signatory Powers which have accepted the Geneva Convention of the 6th July, 1906, may adhere to the present Convention.

Adhesion of non-signatory Powers.

The Power which desires to adhere notifies its intention to the Netherland Government in writing, forwarding to it the act of adhesion, which shall be deposited in the archives of the said Government.

Notification of intention.

The said Government shall at once transmit to all the other Powers a duly certified copy of the notification as well as of the act of adhesion, mentioning the date on which it received the notification.

Communication to other Powers.

ARTICLE 25

The present Convention, duly ratified, shall replace as between contracting Powers, the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, for

Former Convention replaced.

1899

Continuance
of former
Convention.

Effect of
ratification.

Denunciation.

Notifying Power
only affected.

In the event of one of the high contracting Parties denouncing the present Convention, such denunciation shall not take effect until a year after the notification made in writing to the Netherland Government, and forthwith communicated by it to all the other contracting Powers.

This denunciation shall only affect the notifying Power.

1907

the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention.

The Convention of 1899 remains in force as between the Powers which signed it but which do not also ratify the present Convention.

ARTICLE 26

The present Convention shall come into force, in the case of the Powers which were a party to the first deposit of ratifications, sixty days after the date of the procès-verbal of this deposit, and, in the case of the Powers which ratify subsequently or which adhere, sixty days after the notification of their ratification or of their accession has been received by the Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 27

In the event of one of the contracting Powers wishing to denounce the present Convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Netherland Government, which shall at once communicate a duly certified copy of the notification to all the other Powers, informing them at the same time of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the noti-

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fying Power, *and* one year after the notification has *reached* the Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 28

A register kept by the Netherland Ministry for Foreign Affairs shall give the date of the deposit of ratifications made in virtue of Article 23, paragraphs 3 and 4, as well as the date on which the notifications of adhesion (Article 24, paragraph 2) or of denunciation (Article 27, paragraph 1) have been received.

Register of
ratifications.

Each contracting Power is entitled to have access to this register and to be supplied with duly certified extracts from it.

In testimony whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at The Hague the 29th July, 1899, in single copy, which shall be kept in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands, and copies of which duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to the contracting Powers.

[Here follow signatures.]

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have *appended their signatures to* the present Convention.

Done at The Hague, the 18th October, 1907, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Netherland Government, and duly certified copies of which shall be sent, through the diplomatic channel, to the *Powers which have been invited to the Second Peace Conference.*

[Here follow signatures.]

Signing.

Deposit
of original.

RATIFICATIONS, ADHESIONS AND RESERVATIONS

The 1899 Convention was *ratified* by all the signatory Powers on the dates indicated:

Austria-Hungary	September 4, 1900
Belgium	September 4, 1900
Bulgaria	September 4, 1900
China	November 21, 1904
Denmark	September 4, 1900
France	September 4, 1900
Germany	September 4, 1900
Great Britain	September 4, 1900
Greece	April 4, 1901
Italy	September 4, 1900
Japan	October 6, 1900
Luxemburg	July 12, 1901
Mexico	April 17, 1901
Montenegro	October 16, 1900
Netherlands	September 4, 1900
Norway	(See Sweden and Norway.)
Persia	September 4, 1900
Portugal	September 4, 1900
Roumania	September 4, 1900
Russia	September 4, 1900
Servia	May 11, 1901
Siam	September 4, 1900
Spain	September 4, 1900
Sweden and Norway	September 4, 1900
Switzerland	December 29, 1900
Turkey	June 12, 1907
United States	September 4, 1900

Adhesions:

Argentine Republic	June 17, 1907
Bolivia	February 7, 1907
Brazil	February 25, 1907
Chile	June 19, 1907
Colombia	January 30, 1907

Cuba	June 29, 1907
Dominican Republic	June 29, 1907
Ecuador	August 5, 1907
Guatemala	April 6, 1903
Haiti	June 29, 1907
Honduras	August 21, 1906
Korea	February 7, 1903
Nicaragua	May 17, 1907
Panama	July 22, 1907
Paraguay	June 29, 1907
Peru	November 24, 1903
Salvador	June 20, 1902
Uruguay	June 21, 1906
Venezuela	March 1, 1907

Reservations:

Germany, Great Britain, Turkey and United States signed with reservation of Article 10. It was subsequently agreed, on an understanding reached by the Government of the Netherlands with the signatory Powers, to exclude Article 10 from all ratifications of the Convention.¹

The 1907 Convention was *ratified* by the following signatory Powers on the dates indicated:

Austria-Hungary	November 27, 1909
Belgium	August 8, 1910
Bolivia	November 27, 1909
Brazil	January 5, 1914
China	November 27, 1909
Cuba	February 22, 1912
Denmark	November 27, 1909
France	October 7, 1910
Germany	November 27, 1909
Guatemala	March 15, 1911

¹U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 32, p. 1837.

Haiti	February 2, 1910
Japan	December 13, 1911
Luxemburg	September 5, 1912
Mexico	November 27, 1909
Netherlands	November 27, 1909
Norway	September 19, 1910
Panama	September 11, 1911
Portugal	April 13, 1911
Roumania	March 1, 1912
Russia	November 27, 1909
Salvador	November 27, 1909
Siam	March 12, 1910
Spain	March 18, 1913
Sweden	July 13, 1911
Switzerland	May 12, 1910
United States	November 27, 1909

Adhesion:

Nicaragua	December 16, 1909
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The following Powers signed the Convention but have not yet ratified:

Argentine Republic	Montenegro
Bulgaria	Paraguay
Chile	Persia
Colombia	Peru
Dominican Republic	Servia
Ecuador	Turkey
Great Britain	Uruguay
Greece	Venezuela
Italy	

*Reservations:*¹

China

Under reservation of Article 21.²

¹All these reservations were made at signature.

²Reservation maintained at ratification.

Great Britain

Under reservation of Articles 6 and 21 and of the following declaration:

In affixing their signatures to the above Convention, the British plenipotentiaries declare that His Majesty's Government understand Article 12 to apply only to the case of combatants rescued during or after a naval engagement in which they have taken part.

Persia

Under reservation of the right, admitted by the Conference, to use the Lion and Red Sun instead of and in the place of the Red Cross.

Turkey

Under reservation of the right admitted by the Peace Conference to use the Red Crescent.

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